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NOTES ON CYPERACEAE FROM ILLINOIS. — These notes pertain primarily to the genera *Scirpus* and *Lipocarpa*, the latter not previously reported from Illinois.

Nearly a century ago, in August 1860, Elihu Hall, botanist and surveyor of Menard County, Illinois, collected *Scirpus hallii* A. Gray. The type locality was given as "Along ponds, Mason Co., Illinois *E. Hall*." (Gray, *Manual of Botany* 1863). The type might conceivably have come from Menard County although Dr. Reed C. Rollins has kindly examined the type and finds that on the specimen it says "wet banks of pond, Mason Co., Illinois." The following locality data are taken from *Vascular Plants of Illinois*, page 116 (1955): Menard Co.: without definite locality, "low sandy places, rare, Aug. 1860, not seen since," *E. Hall*; sandy pond, Athens, *E. Hall* in 1861.

This slender bulrush was recently collected by Mr. R. T. Rexroat of Virginia, Illinois. The following collection data are given: MASON CO., Sept. 22, 1957, W. of Saidora, wet sand, *R. T. Rexroat* 4367 and 4367A. CASS CO., Aug. 13, 1957, E. of Beardstown, water hole in sand and mud, *R. T. Rexroat* 4142 and Aug. 23, 1957, E. of Chandlerville, edge of water hole in sand, *R. T. Rexroat* 4251. The writer also collected specimens of *S. hallii* in September 1958, Cass Co., *G. S. Winterringer* 15026 and 15027. Mason, Menard and Cass Counties, of west central Illinois, are adjoining with similar sand and water habitats.

Two other plants may be mentioned in connection with

the locality of *Scirpus hallii*: *Chamaesyce geyeri* (Engelm.) Small was first collected by C. A. Geyer in 1842, and *Trautvetteria carolinensis* (Walt.) Vail., near Beardstown, Cass Co., by C. A. Geyer in the same year. The latter plant has not been found in Illinois since the original collection.

In the 1957 collection of Mr. Rexroat there appeared a small annual sedge tentatively identified as *Lipocarpa maculata* (Michx.) Torr. and later verified by Dr. Theodor Just of Chicago Natural History Museum. This sedge had not been reported for Illinois. Collection data: *Lipocarpa maculata* (Michx.) Torr., Cass Co., E. of Beardstown, Sept. 3, 1957, bank of sandy pond, R. T. Rexroat 4258 and 4258A. Specimens are in herbaria of Illinois State Museum and Chicago Natural History Museum.

The range of *L. maculata*, according to the Eighth Edition of *Gray's Manual of Botany*, is from Florida to Alabama and north to Virginia; adventive near Philadelphia. That this species should be regarded as a waif or adventive in the Illinois locality would be merely interesting, but such is not likely the whole story. It brings to mind several semi-aquatic plants which have been collected in the same locality and from similar habitats, i.e.: *Scleria reticularis* Michx., (reported as found first for the state in 1956; RHODORA 60: 41-43, 1958), *Heteranthera limosa* (Sw.) Willd., *Echinodorus parvulus* Engelm., and *Scirpus hallii* A. Gray. Most of these species are distributed through the Mississippi Valley and it is likely that *L. maculata* will be found in other suitable habitats to further extend its known range.

With this in mind it may be worthwhile to examine some comments as to the origin of the sandy ponds in which these species have been collected. According to Dr. George E. Ekblaw of the Illinois State Geological Survey Division,

“All of the pond localities are one or another of three terrace surfaces (Manito, Bath and Havana terraces) developed in the Illinois River Valley by melt-water from glaciers in the Lake Michigan basin during Cary and early Mankato substages of the Wisconsin glacial stage. All of the terraces

were developed partly by erosion and redeposition of outwash materials. The age or time of development of the terraces cannot be determined very precisely. The Manito and Havana terraces are ascribed to the early part of the Cary substage, which according to current carbon-14 dating was approximately 15,000-16,000 (± 1000 years) ago. Although the entrenchment that resulted in the Bath terrace started in later Cary time, it is believed that it was accomplished in early Mankato time, or according to current carbon-14 dating approximately 13,000-14,000 years ago.

The ponds in which Mr. Rexroat collected his specimens could be as old as but no older than the respective terrace surfaces on which they occur. On the other hand, they could have been created at any subsequent time. Sand dunes are abundant in the area. Their formation doubtless started as soon as the terraces were exposed and has probably continued to some degree ever since, and some of the ponds could be in depressions between the dunes and therefore could be of any age younger than that of the terrace on which they occur."

Heavy rainfall was recorded in Illinois during the early summer months of 1958, and flood conditions existed in some areas not usually under water.

The water level of the ponds previously mentioned rose considerably which may alter the growth conditions for some species listed above. However, other recurrent drought and wet years have been reported in old weather records. At this time (late August 1958) Mr. Rexroat noted the appearance of *L. maculata* in the same area in which he collected the 1957 specimens.

Is there some unknown environmental requirement for these pond plants, or have some been overlooked in botanical collecting during the past century and a half? It seems likely that they have been residents of the area for a very long time. — GLEN S. WINTERRINGER, ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.